HENS NEED CARE IN COLD MONTHS

Precautions Which Guard Health of Fowls and Increase Productivity Urged.

VENTILATION IS ESSENTIAL

Chickens Can Stand Much Cold Air Provided It Is Dry—Scratch Grains Compel Hens to Take Necessary Exercise.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If good results are to be obtained from the flock in winter the houses, which should have been put in good condition at the beginning of the winter, must be kept clean and well ventilated, and the proper kind of feed provided.

Guard Against Drafts.

Drafts should be avoided in the hen house, poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. If hens are placed in a draft in winter, colds will develop, which may result in roup or other ailments. The south side, or front, of the poultry house may be left comparatively open, but should be under control, so the openings may be closed gradually as cold weather approaches. Have muslin curtains at the front openings of the house. One window should be left partly open in each pen, even on the coldest nights, to permit ventilation. Fowls can stand considerable cold air provided it is dry.

Feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor in the winter to compel the hens to exercise for all of their grain. The mash may be fed either wet or dry and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to obtain good results, but the birds should be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-fourth of the scratch grains in the morning and three-fourths at night.

A good scratch mixture may be

The Hen Is One Pet That Brings in Dollars and Cents.

made of three parts by weight of cracked corn, one part wheat and two parts oats; and a mash may be made of two parts cornmeal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings and beef scrap. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangel wurzel beets, cut alfalfa or sprouted oats, should be provided to replace the green feed which the fowls have been obtaining in the fields; and beef scrap, skim milk, cut green bone or similar feed is needed to replace the insects which the fowls have been getting on the range. Beef scrap or feed of this nature is essential in obtaining a good supply of eggs during the winter months.

Clean the dropping boards at least once a week and spray the roosts with kerosene or some commercial preparation to kill mites. Have a good supply of sand or dry dirt to use on the dropping boards during the winter.

If any of the birds develop colds, dissolve as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this mixture in their drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as they are observed, and treat them in coops by themselves.

Keep Fowls Free of Vermin.

Examine the pullets and hens for lice, and dust them with insect powder or apply a mixture of two parts of vaseline and one part of mercurial or blue ointment, about the size of a pea, 1 inch below the vent of the bird, rubbing the mixture lightly on the skin. An application of this ointment two or three times a year will keep the fowls free from lice. Sodium fluoride is one of the best powders to use to kill lice and only needs to be applied three or four times a year, or oftener, if the fowls become infested. Hens like a small box in the house partly filled with dry road dust or fine dirt in which they may dust.

HIGH VALUE OF RED CLOVER

On Many Farms Crop Has a Place Because of Its Adaptability to Short Rotations.

Undoubtedly much land formerly in red clover is now growing alfalfa; but on many farms red clover has a place and is more valuable than alfalfa because of its adaptability to short rotations.

FEED WORK HORSE PROPERLY

About One Pound of Grain and Hay for Each 100 Pounds Live Weight Is Required.

When horses are at heavy work about one pound of grain and hay for each 100 pounds live weight will be needed. Upon days when horses which have been at hard work are idle the grain ration should be cut one-half.

ECONOMY IN BUILDING SILO

Construction Within Another Structure Is Not Recommended—Use Durable Materials.

It is doubtful economy to build a silo within another structure, for it amounts to paying for the space twice. It would be more economical in the long run to use durable materials, paint, or treat with a good preservative and provide a roof for protection.

SHIPPING CONTAINER IS QUITE IMPORTANT

Factors to Be Considered in Selecting Receptacles.

Basket, Crate or Carton Should Be Suited Especially to Produce to Be Marketed—Desires of Customers Must Be Met.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One important requirement for marketing farm produce from producer direct to consumer is a proper and satisfactory shipping container, say marketing specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A container should be suited especially to the produce to be shipped and should be selected only after considering such factors as durability, size, appearance and cost.

Durability. — Much dissatisfaction with direct marketing has been caused by using containers which were not

Satisfactory Basket for Potatoes.

sufficiently strong. This is especially true when containers are used more than once. Shipping containers should be light in weight but sufficiently durable to carry the produce.

Size.—The size of a container depends upon the desires of the customers. Most persons wish to obtain small quantities of each product at a time. Containers should be just large enough for the produce shipped. If the carton is too large or too small, both the produce and the container are likely to be damaged, for the produce will not be kept in place and the container will be crushed. The larger the quantity of produce shipped in one parcel the lower will be the cost per pound for transportation and the lower the container cost per pound.

Appearance.—A container should present an attractive appearance, both on arrival and when opened, and should show the produce to advantage. Of course, new containers are more attractive than those which have been used; and only those second-hand containers which are clean should be used again.

Cost.—The cost of containers puts a distinct limitation on small shipments of farm produce. A shipment must have considerable value in order that the transportation charges and cost of container may not equal a large percentage of the price. The price which can be reasonably paid for a container will depend on the value of the contents, the cost of transportation, and the price received for the produce as compared with the price that could be received locally. A maximum price that should be paid cannot be stated, as each case must be decided by studying all of the factors involved.

Cheap splint baskets are satisfactory for many kinds of produce. For products that need no special type, attractive and satisfactory containers often can be made by the producer at a low cost from clean, discarded paper-board boxes in which merchandise has been shipped.

INSECT DOES SMALL DAMAGE

Leaf-Roller Has Attracted Attention on Account of Its Attack on Many Vegetables.

A minute, green caterpillar, called the red-banded leaf-roller, has attracted attention through its attack on vegetable crops, particularly beans, sweet potatoes, asparagus and corn, as well as strawberries and other plants. The extent of the damage, however, which has been investigated by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture is not large, seldom being sufficient to warrant artificial control measures.

This caterpillar rolls a leaf shelter, the interior of which is rather difficult to reach with insecticides. Ordinarily, the rolled leaves can be clipped and burned, as they are easily detected. Arsenate of lead, two or three pounds to 50 gallons of water, is recommended as a foliage spray when the leaf-roller becomes abundant.

MAKE WOODLAND PROFITABLE

Plan to Have It Permanently Productive by Protecting It From Fire and Overgrazing.

Make your woodland permanently profitable by protecting it from fire and from overgrazing; select for cutting only the mature, defective, overcrowded and inferior kinds of trees, leaving the straight, thrifty and better kinds to grow for a future crop.

Cause Defects in Silo.

Uneven settlement due to insufficient foundation may result in a cracked or warped silo, a silo out of plumb, or even the overturning of the structure.

Right Methods Count.

When it comes to producing real honest-to-goodness milk you will find right methods more important than the equipment, even without discounting the value of first-class equipment.

LESS BUTTER MADE IN IOWA

Figures Show Loss of 4,696,326 Pounds in Year Ending July 1—Product Is High Priced.

Iowa creameries made 90,915,938 pounds of butter in the year ending July 1, 1919. In the year ending July 1, 1920, they made 86,219,612 pounds of creamery butter—a loss in one year of 4,696,326 pounds. Yet butter today is one of the highest priced farm products.

NEW FABRICS IN VARIED DESIGNS

That it is the fabric which inspires the finished gown is a saying which receives fresh emphasis by a glimpse at the new materials for spring. As yet but few of them have appeared in shop windows; they are yet on stock shelves, waiting to make their bow to the public. One look at the softness and at the varied designs of the new folds of fabric, and to the imagination a whole panorama of spring gowns and summer frocks appears.

Already the designers have begun to create new dresses out of the rich choice of material, and they will have none of trimming and decoration. They confine themselves to the charm of the fabric and the dresses they have made so far are indeed worthy of the inspiration that was their beginning.

For a long time, while the war was on, we were forced to accept a more or less limited stock of materials, but now from everywhere the materials are pouring in—those from foreign parts being only an addition to those which we in this country have succeeded in creating. And there is little to choose between those from abroad and ours. Those of our own make are as beautiful as theirs, though the ones that come from Europe are extremely finely woven and not to be equaled by our more plentiful variety as far as exquisiteness of workmanship is concerned.

Silks Most Fascinating.

The silks, perhaps, are the most fascinating of all the new fabrics, for it is in the spring and summer that these materials have their own best expression. During these seasons any kind of a gown can be made of silk, not

New Designs in Printed Cottons, at Left; Silk Fabric Patterns for the Coming Season at Right.

only those for dress-up occasions but those for street wear as well, and those for morning and sports wear; and now that there have been created so many heavier weaves of silk, this comes into the realm of suit materials by common accord.

The silks that can be used for suits or for tailored street costumes are most numerous, which indicates that there will be a great vogue during the coming months for daytime dressing in this material. There are the heavy crepes and the tricotines. This year some of the knitted fabrics have been printed, and they take on a most illusive air by reason of this newer treatment. There are the sport weaves, among which "Tally-ho" is one that is being featured extensively. It is a sort of crepey ground, with patterns in plaids and stripes made from threads of artificial silk, which give the fabric an interesting variety. One particular feature of this silk, and it is the case with many others of the newer weaves, is that the stripes run from selvage to selvage, the material being forty inches wide. By reason of this little trick the material lends itself most gracefully to the pleatings of various sorts that have been so popular for skirts of this character.

The Pussywillow fabrics have been printed with borders that are most interesting, and these borders have the same happy way of running along one selvage, so that they can be used for the trimmings of the hems of skirts as well as incorporated into the bodices of the summer frocks.

Fabric Called "Thistledu."

There is a lovely silk fabric called "thistledu." It comes in all the pastel shades, yellows and blues and pinks, that are just the things for street suits and for daytime dresses. This fabric, while it is all silk, has very much the look of a woolen homespun. It is lighter in weight, of course, but it has that same loose basket weave which gives a certain body to the material and enough weight to make it drape and hang interestingly. There have been some suits made up in this material—just plain tailored suits with little straight box coats. They are some of the best looking of the advance models that have appeared anywhere.

Another fabric allied to the one just described is a weave called "fishermaid." It is so loosely woven that there are veritable holes between the crossing threads. But it makes a material that can be beautifully draped and generally well handled. The colors in it are all that could be desired, and then for a change some of it is printed. Now when printing is applied to this very loosely woven fabric a great deal of the pattern, as may be supposed, disappears into the great unknown, which only adds to the general novelty of the effect and greatly increases the charm of the material as a whole.

Crepes, we hear from all sides, will be the fashionable silk materials for the coming season, and so we are presented with all sorts and varieties of silks in this particular weave. Crepe satin is one of the most popular, and it is most often made up wrong side out or with the crepey side exposed to view. Of course this vogue makes the crepey side the right side, though heretofore it has been considered just the opposite. It makes no difference—shiny or dull—the fabric is one to be marveled over and wondered at, for it holds great possibilities for the dressmaker who wishes to combine it with one of the woolen materials or to make it up into a frock by itself. And gray in crepe is still the good color. There can be none more becoming, and many will welcome this reiteration of the gray note. It was good toward the end of last summer, it has held its own through all the winter, and it certainly will be very popular for spring wear in silk as well as in other fabrics.

Fascinating Printed Designs.

Some of the crepes show printed designs in the most fascinating figures and patterns. This is a new idea to print upon crepe, as usually this sort of silk was seen only in the surfaces that were more or less plain and smooth in finish. The crepe prints are beautiful in themselves and doubtless will make up into frocks destined for a long and interesting career.

Serges for spring wear are as good now as they always have been and many are the new weaves in this favorite of all materials. Though many of the best suits are shown in the lighter materials—light both as to colors and weight—still serge and all of its sister materials hold their own. The dye and weave of this fabric are being perfected so that a good serge nowadays lasts much better than formerly. The twills are firmly woven and correctly dyed, and the serges, both imported and domestic, are much to be admired.

The soft, light weight duvetyns are used largely for the more formal of the spring suits and dresses. This is a material which always carries with it the mark of distinction. And as the weaving of the silken fabric becomes perfected it subjects itself to greater possibilities of wear. There was a time when duvetyn was passed by because of the question of its wearing qualities, but that condition is fast changing, for the better duvetyns—they go by many distinguishing names—are out to stand the "ravages of time" as well as fabrics that have hitherto been classed as sturdier.

Homespun in wool is losing none of the favor which has been shown to it during the present season. It has proved its right to distinction. The suits made from it hold their shape marvelously—that is when the weave is authentic homespun. So much cannot be said for some of the cheaper imitation varieties, and one should be careful to select the genuine article if the purchaser expects to have it wear as homespun is reputed to wear.

Cottons for Summer Frocks.

Among the cottons there is much of inspiration for the little summer frock, and this is the time of year when many people like to see that this particular section of the year's wardrobe is off their minds.

An All-Cloth Coat.

A ruff collar and sleeves that are really a continuation of the bloused coat are the style features of this good looking cloth coat.

Monkey Fur Still Is Used

Decoration Affords Trimming for Various Garments; Also Edges Short Sleeves.

Monkey fur, while no longer a novelty, still is used. A frock made entirely of black cloth and trimmed with monkey fur, the bodice and apron drapery are cut in one piece, the latter trimmed with little tufts of monkey fur. The fur also edges the short sleeves. The foundation skirt is very narrow.

A remarkable way of applying gray squirrel to a coat dress of gray velours is seen in three circular flounces of the fur. Black furs are effective on the popular gray dress or suit. A three-piece model has a long coat with full sleeves which show undersleeves of seal. There is a large collar of the seal.

Still another type of dress is of black satin, the narrow skirt being trimmed at the bottom with a three-inch band of fur. With this is worn a full casaque blouse of shrimp velvet, falling to the knees. The skirt portion of this casaque blouse is slashed into narrow panels of a leaf design. These panels are edged with a band of seed pearls, which unite at the waistline and hang between each panel in two long ends. The velvet is used to make a narrow tie belt.

Making a Shantung Gown.

Looking toward spring sewing and summer gowns, shantung is a safe material to select ahead of time, as its popularity is generally pretty well assured. It comes now in plain colors as well as printed so that delightful combinations may be had. One effective blending is of gray shantung in the plain material made with an overdress of figured geranium red and gray shantung. Jumpers of patterned shantung worn with plain shantung skirts are simple to make and pretty to wear.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 13

LESSONS ON CITIZENSHIP. (May Be Used With Temperance Applications).

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 22:15-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Matt. 22: 37-39.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 22: 1-39; Mark 12:13-17, 28-37; Luke 20:20-26, 41-44; Rom. 13:1-4; Phil. 3:17-21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Land We Love.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Our Country.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Getting Ready for Citizenship.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Standard of Citizenship.

I. The Tribute Money (vv. 15-22).

The Pharisees and Herodians purposed to entrap Jesus and bring Him into conflict with the Roman government, so they came to Him with the subtle question, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not?" At this time the Jews were galling under the yoke of the Roman government. Some even denied the right to pay tribute to the government. To have answered this question by "yes" or "no" would have involved difficulties. To have answered "yes" would have conveyed the impression of endorsement of all that the Roman government did. To have answered "no" would have at once brought Him into conflict with the government. It is not an easy matter for a Christian always to determine his right relation to civil government. Many a minister has made a failure of his work because he tried to solve the problem. Christ's reply to this question, properly understood and applied, is the final word on the subject. Until the civil authorities demand of us that which is a violation of God's law, we are bound to render unto them obedience. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" means the highest obligation. Since enjoying His protection and care it is our duty to owe all allegiance to Him, to yield our lives to Him in service, worship and praise. Every one who enjoys the benefits of civil government is obliged to pay the taxes which are necessary for the support of that government, and every one who receives God's favor is placed under a like obligation unto Him.

II. The Great Commandment in the Law (vv. 34-40).

For the third time in one day the Lord is tried by hard questions. While these questioners were actuated by wrong motives, we may be forever glad that they put these questions to Him because of the invaluable truth which His answers set forth.

1. The first commandment (vv. 34-38). "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." This means that supreme and undivided love to God is the first and great commandment. This at once shows that man's supreme obligation is to God. It is wrong to evaluate man's character on the basis of his morality as expressed in his relation to his fellow man. Real righteousness is doing the right thing with God. The greatest immorality of which a man can be guilty is his failure to respond to the demands of God. The one who does not supremely and with undivided affection love God is the greatest sinner. The one outstanding condemning sin is unbelief in God and refusal to love and obey him.

2. The second commandment (vv. 39-40). The second commandment is like unto the first in that it centers in love. It is not said that it is equal unto the first; that would not be true. A man may love himself, but not supremely. One's love for his neighbor may be either too much or too little. The measure set is love for self. We should love God better than ourselves. He is worthy of all our affections and demands all. Love is not mere emotion, but a supreme desire for the welfare of another and a willingness to do everything possible to secure that end. The command to love our neighbor is involved in the command to love God. To pretend to love God is folly if we do not love our neighbor. No one does really love his neighbor who does not love God. To attempt to establish a brotherhood among men without the recognition of the Fatherhood of God is utter nonsense. Men become children of God by faith in Jesus Chrust. It is true that in the sense of being God's creatures all men are God's children, but in the New Testament sense men are only God's children as they are in Christ. Beware of the man who is constantly crying for the brotherhood of man and is at the same time rejecting Jesus Christ. The only real way to bring in the brotherhood of man is to preach Jesus Christ unto the race and secure their acceptance of Him. We thus become brothers in the real sense of the term, when we have God as our Father. All obligations resting upon man are embraced in these two commandments Those who conform their lives to them are God's children and are the very best citizens.

Hand in Hand.

Gladness and good will go hand in hand. Luther said: "My soul is too glad to be at heart the enemy of any man." This gladness and good-will was the constant quality of the Master's life. There was about Him an undiscourageable friendliness which no one's hostility could spoil.

Deserves Reverence.

High office among men, when legitimately attained, deserves reverence. High office always and everywhere is a shadow of the majesty of God. The commandment to honor an earthly parent includes in its spirit the duty of honoring all who have upon them this certificate of greatness.—H. P. Liddon.

Excuse to Get Out at Night.

"My American Legion post meets tonight" is eliminated as an excuse to get away from the wife in the cases of a number of veterans. For American Legion posts contain the names of married couples and Friend Wife has just as much business at the meeting as hubby. Cook-Nelson post of Pontiac, Mich., has two married couples on its list and posts at Vandergrift, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Monroe, Va., boast of one couple each.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.81; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.70; February, $1.70; March, $1.72¼; May, $1.76¼.

Cob Corn is quotable at $3.90@4 per barrel, for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Corn—Contract, spot, 74¾c; February delivery, 74¾; March, 74¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47½c; No. 3 white, 46.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.64; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.60 bushel.

Hay—Standard timothy, $26@26.50; No. 2 timothy, $25@25.50; No. 3 timothy, $20@23; No. 1 light clover mixed, $24@24.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $22@22.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $23@23.50; No. 2 clover, mixed, $19@22; No. 1 clover, $25@26; No. 2 clover, $19@22; sample hay, $15@20.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 52@53c; do, firsts, 51@52; Western prints, ½-pound, extras, 54@55; do, firsts, 52@53; do, 1-pound, extras, 54@55; do, firsts, 52@53; nearby creamery, extras, 48@50; do, firsts, 46@47; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 28@30; do, firsts, 25@26; storepacked, firsts, 20; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; do, Maryland and Peninsylvania, extras, 22@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 58c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 58; Western (Ohio), firsts, 58; West Virginia, firsts, 58; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 57.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, pound, 34@35c; do, under 2 pounds, pound, 37@38; do, rough, staggy, poor, pound, 30@32; do, old roosters, pound, 20; do, old hens, over 4 pounds, pound, 34@35; do, small, pound, 30@32; do, white leghorn hens, pound, 32@33; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, 31@32; do, white, Pekins, young, pound, 35@36; do, puddle, 4 pounds and over, pound, 34@35; do, smaller, poor, pound, 28@30; turkeys, choice, hens, pound, 52@53; do, young gobblers, pound, 50; do, thin, crooked breast, pound, 35@40; do, old toms, pound, 45.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 100 pounds, $1.50@1.75; do, Eastern Shore, McCormicks, $1@1.25; sweets, yellow, No. 1, kiln dried, barrel, $3@3.50; do, yellows, Rappahannocks, $3@3.50; do, Eastern Shore, Md., and Delaware, $3.50@4; do, native, hamper, $1@1.50; yams, fancy, bright, barrel, $3.50@4.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 hard, $1.82½, c. i. f., track New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.74½, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, 83c, and No. 2 mixed, 82½, c. i. f New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot easy; No. 1 white, 53½.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 48¼@49c; creamery, extras (92 score), 48; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 42@48; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23½@24.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 58c; fresh gathered, firsts, 56@57; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 57@61; do, browns, extras, 60; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 57@59; refrigerator, 48@51.

Cheese—State whole milk flats, held, specials, 26@29c; do, average run, 24@25½; State whole milk flats, fresh, specials, 23½@25; do, average run, 22½@23½.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 30@32c; fowls, 32@34.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat— lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.78@1.83; do, garlicky, $1.69@1.74.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 78@79c; do, No. 4, 76@77.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52@52½c; do No. 3, 50½@51; do, No. 4, 48¼@49½.

Butter—Nearby prints, fancy, 58@60; Western creamery, extra, 48½.

Cheese—New York whole milk fancy flat, held, 28@29c; common to good, 26@27; do, fancy flats, current make, 25@25½; do, common to good, 22@24; longhorn, held, 29@29½; do fresh, 29@29½; single daisies, held 27@28; do, fresh, 26@27.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns 33@38c; white leghorns, 33@35; broiling chickens, fancy, 40@45; young roosters, 27@36; old do, 20@25; turkeys, fancy, 45@52; do, ordinary, 35@42; ducks, white Pekin, 43@45; mixed colors, 40@42; do, muscovy, 28@30; geese, 28@32.

LIVE STOCK

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Bulk she stock, $4.50@5.50; good heavy stags, $5.50; calves steady, with packers' level of Tuesday; odd vealers, $11@11.50; practically top, $10.50.

Hogs—Bulk, $9@9.50; top, $9.60; packing sows and pigs steady; good and choice fat pigs, $9.75@10.

Sheep—Bulk best lambs on sale at $9.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk butcher cows and heifers, $4.60@6; canners and cutters, mostly, $3@4.25; best heavy bologna bulls, $5.50; bulk, $4.75@5.25; calves unevenly lower; bulk, good and choice vealers, $10.25@11.50; fat, heavy calves, largely, $5@8; stockers and feeders slow and lower.

PITTSBURGH — Hogs — Heavies, $9.75@10; heavy Yorkers, light do, and pigs, $10.25@11.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $6; top lambs, $10.

Omnivorous Codfish.

That the codfish is omnivorous is shown by the fact that, in addition to the crustaceans, small fish and sea moss which it eats, all sorts of things have been found in its stomach, such as small scissors, corncobs, rubber dolls and pieces of clothing.

Song of the Wires.

The humming sound heard from telegraph wires is said to be the song of the barometer; if it is low, a change in the weather may come in two days; if sharp, it may be immediate.

JUST A LITTLE SMILE

POOR BUT CULTURED.

"Madame," said the tattered visitor, "could I persuade you to give me a light morning refection? I have not yet—ahem—had breakfast."

"Lor!" said the slatternly woman at the door. "Yer mean yer want me to git yer up a snack to eat?"

"Yes, madam, if you please. And if you have no objection I will sit here on the steps and peruse the meditations of Marcus Aurelius while you are preparing—ahem—we will say hot biscuits, fried chicken and a matutinal cup of coffee."

A Problem in Finance.

"This thrift expert gives some good advice."

"How's that?"

"He says every time we earn a dollar we should save half of it."

"Umph! What are you going to do if you've already spent one dollar and fifty cents by the time you've earned one dollar?"

THE IDEA

She: Come on, we'll be late for the movies now.

He: I don't see why yuh wanna drag me out t' them things fer, I can sleep jes as well here at home.

Like Thirty Cents.

A dollar was a dollar once,
But now, with food and rents
Performing lofty, flying stunts,
It looks like thirty cents.

Appropriate Color.

"You said that pretty little woman was a recent widow. Why, she is wearing a green suit."

"I forgot to say she was a grass widow."

An Indication of Guilt.

"I think he must be guilty."

"Why?"

"He insists on having the best lawyer in town to defend him. If he were innocent any lawyer would do."

Other Way Preferred.

Boreleigh (at 11:30 p. m.)—When I was a boy I used to ring doorbells and run.

Miss Bright—And now you ring them and stay.—Boston Transcript.

The Way of It.

"I heard the exasperated dancing master say he was going to make his class toe the mark."

"Then he very likely did it by making them mark the toe."

NOT IN THE SAME CLASS

Mugger, the Lead, "at Liberty," You seem to consider me a mere ham.

Booker, the Agent: More like a spareRib. Hams are worth seventy cents a pound.

Silence Would Be Golden.

Some people deem it policy
To think before they speak.
If some other men did likewise
They'd be silent for a week.

Different Animal.

Miss Burden—I overheard that dear young man telling you I danced like a zephyr.

Miss Bright — Zephyr? He said "heifer."

No Mistake.

"I got a tip on a sure thing yesterday."

"Better not trust those sure tips."

"Oh, this one is all right. It's a tip as to what is going to happen if I don't settle up my tax arrears."

Good Advice.

"Revenge is sweet."

"I know that, but nobody ever made much success of himself who wasted a lot of time trying to get even with somebody else."

Where Imitation Would Help.

"What made you delay traffic at that crossing?"

"I couldn't help stopping to admire the policeman who was waving his arms," replied Mr. Chuggins. "If he could be set to music, he'd make a wonderful classic dancer."

The Little Dears.

Edith—Dear, Jack is so forgetful.

Maud—Isn't he! At the party last night I had to keep reminding him that it's you he's engaged to and not me.—New York Central Magazine.

Had a Guarantee.

Newrich (showing treasures)—This picture is by an old master.

Critic—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Newrich—It is, though. The man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past seventy before he did a stroke of it.

The Kind.

"Do they pay taxes on titles of nobility in England?"

"If they do, I suppose a baronet pays a 'Sir' tax."

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